

Kolchak's Gold Reserve Seized In Revolution

Officers of His Staff and Bodyguard Deserted to Aid in Movement That Resulted in His Overthrow

Admiral Held by Czechs

Trace of One Day Arranged to Permit Americans and Other Foreigners to Flee From the Irkutsk Region

CHITA, Jan. 18. (By The Associated Press.) (Delayed.)—The following is a resume of happenings in the Irkutsk region just before and after the overthrow of the government of Admiral Kolchak:

During removal of a pontoon bridge on December 21, preparatory to the freeing of the Irkutsk River, several pontoons were lost, this action evidently having been premeditated. The station was cut off on December 23 and a social revolutionary government was announced.

This followed a revolt of an infantry regiment quartered near Irkutsk under Captain Kalkchikov. The latter proclaimed himself leader of the revolution and moved toward the station.

Foreigners Quit Region

On December 26 the Czechs assumed control of the railway at Krasnoyarsk and Messoyvaya. Upon the advice of an Allied representative, the American Red Cross nurses were ordered to board the train of Ernest L. Harris, American Consul General. All foreigners left the region on December 28.

Fighting between Admiral Kolchak's forces and the revolutionaries continued for two days, the former driving the revolutionaries across the arm of the river.

General Semenov's armored train arrived on December 30 with several hundred troops. A fight ensued in which the general's troops were repulsed. Many were killed. The revolutionaries again controlled the station on December 31 and fighting was renewed in this city.

Major General Janin, commander of the Czech-Slovak forces, was advised on January 1 by the Czech commandant at Nijne Udinsk that a revolutionary government had been formed there and that Admiral Kolchak was being held. It was added that the revolutionaries had possession of the gold reserve, and that the officers of Kolchak's staff and bodyguard had joined the revolution.

Three Americans Slain

On January 2 1,000 Japanese troops arrived to guard foreigners and Japanese and to assist in the evacuation. The Allied representatives charged the Czechs with responsibility for guarding Admiral Kolchak and furnishing him with a safe conduct.

On December 31 the Allies had arranged a truce of one day, during which the Consul General Harris arranged for the evacuation of the women. They arrived at Verkhni-Udinsk on January 11. All the Americans left this place on January 11.

Trouble later developed between the Czechs and General Semenov's troops at Messoyvaya. The Americans captured an armored train and 1,000 men of Semenov's command.

On January 12 American forces clashed with Semenov's troops at Verkhni-Udinsk, three Americans being killed. The Americans captured an armored train. The city is now quiet and is patrolled by Americans and Czechs. Consul General Harris and the American women have arrived safely at Chita.

France Gives New York Women Medals for War Welfare Work

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Workers attached to the Young Women's Christian Association have been presented with medals by the French government as an evidence of "French gratitude" for their labors. These workers have been active in welfare work among the French, particularly in the munition factories during the war. Those who received medals included Harriet Taylor, New York; Mary Dingman, Paterson, N. J.; Charlotte Niven, New York; Margaret Jones, New York; and Florence Bailey, Groton, Long Point, Conn.

\$17,400 Is Given to Foch

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Marshal Foch was today presented with a "Golden Book" by M. Kuhn, French Minister to Siam, in token of the admiration of the French and French citizens residing in Siam. The book, offered under the patronage of the King of Siam, carried with it a check for 87,000 francs (\$17,400). Marshal Foch asked that this be donated to charitable organizations designated by him.

German Envoy Reaches Paris

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Dr. Wilhelm Mayer, German Charge d'Affaires, whose appointment was announced several days ago, arrived here this morning. He was met at the station by Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation, and went directly to the German Embassy in Rue Laffitte.

Bismarck Memoirs Barred

STUTTGART, Jan. 24.—The injunction granted in the lower court, restraining the publication of the third volume of Von Bismarck's memoirs, has been sustained. The case will be taken to the appellate court.

Corsets for Stout Women

Specialized designed to give the stout woman slender lines and make her appear as if she really is slim.

We have the most perfect corset made in Berlin, specially designed for stout women. Therefore we make up a large quantity during the winter months and are able to deliver them at actual cost of production.

SALE PRICES 4.95 6.95 to 15.00

Live Bryant

25-27 West 34th Street, New York.

Check Suspect Accused Of Duping Henry Clews

Prisoner Held on Forgery Charge Also Sought for Getting \$1,000 From Banker

Accused of paying for two fur overcoats at the store of A. Jaekel & Co., 384 Fifth Avenue, yesterday with a forged certified check for \$1,335, Hume H. West was locked up last night at Police Headquarters. He was arrested by Detective Jenkins, of the West Thirtieth Street station, on charges of forgery and grand larceny. The overcoats, the detective said, were found in West's room at the Hotel Grenobles.

The prisoner is the man, according to the police, who talked Henry Clews into approving a bad check for \$1,000 for him on December 22. They say that on that occasion he walked into Mr. Clews's private office, at 15 Broad Street, said he was a discharged army aviator, and that while he was known in the Clews bank the teller wanted his superior's approval of the check. Several days later, Detective Jenkins said, Mr. Clews asked the police to locate his persuasive caller, and they have been seeking him ever since.

West is forty-three years old. The certified check given to Jaekel & Co. bore the signature of "Walter Bennett."

Gift Packages Delayed

Germans Clamor for Mail Long Overdue From U. S.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The delay in the arrival in Germany of hundreds of thousands of gift packages from the United States has resulted in the postal authorities here being overwhelmed with inquiries as to the whereabouts of the keenly awaited parcels. It is explained to these inquirers that they fail to make sufficient time allowance for transit, which is seldom under eight or ten weeks in view of the present transportation conditions.

The steamer Buttonwood, which left the United States in November, was forced to lie up in England for repairs and had not arrived at Hamburg, her destination by the middle of January. She is carrying 80,000 packages addressed to Germany.

Japan Notifies China She Takes Over Kiaochow Rights

PEKING, Jan. 20. (Delayed.)—The Japanese Minister here informed the Chinese government that Japan, in accordance with the peace treaty, will succeed to the rights formerly enjoyed by Germany in Kiaochow. He further stated that Japan was ready to negotiate regarding the retrocession of the leased territory, if China were willing, emphasizing the fact that when arrangements were completed Japan would immediately withdraw the railway guards from Shantung. China has not yet replied.

Germans Told Not to Mix With Allied Envoys at Kiel

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—In connection with the arrival of the Allied Naval Commission at Kiel, the commander of the German Baltic station has issued the following order: "Several Entente commissions will in the near future be present in stations under my authority. I hereby expressly forbid those under my command to enter into any kind of communication with foreign officers or men, except where ordered or authorized. The pride and dignity of every German demands this reserve."

Typhus Epidemic in Poland

WARSAW, Jan. 24.—Inferior sanitary arrangements on the Russo-Polish frontier are said to be responsible for the alarming epidemic of typhus which is raging in Poland and the Baltic provinces. More than 1,000,000 cases of the disease have been reported to Red Cross officials.

Allies Will Renew Call For Kaiser

Continued from page 1

mand for the former monarch's extradition was made merely to satisfy some political clamor in the Allied states and was not intended to be pressed by the statement who signed it. The Dutch people are not particularly happy that the ex-Emperor sought refuge here, but as far as press comment can indicate the government's refusal to surrender him was what the people expected and wanted.

The reference to the league of nations in the reply to the Entente was explained to the correspondent today by a high official as meaning that Holland considers the former Emperor's case beyond even the power of the league of nations tribunal, as no league law covering his case was in effect at the time his alleged crimes were committed. The correspondent was also told that the Dutch government had no knowledge of any attempt made by the Allies to get the accused to surrender himself. As far as they know he expects to stay at Amerongen and Doorn, and the former Crown Prince who was not mentioned in the Allied note, shows no sign of an intention to leave his refuge on the island of Vlieland.

Some conjecture is finding expression here as to whether in case of further demands by the Allies the Hohenzollerns would be willing to save Holland further trouble by surrendering voluntarily.

The newspapers generally express themselves this afternoon as heartily approving the refusal of the government to surrender the former Emperor and the tone of the Dutch note. The "Nieuwe Courant" terms the note dignified and strong, without tending to irritate. The newspaper declares that Holland has greatly strengthened its position by stating the simple facts with regard to national honor, instead of resorting to quibbling on judicial issues. "The government is right," the "Courant" says. "Any other method would be weakening to the strong Dutch standpoint."

The "Rotterdamse Courant" says: "The Netherlands, in refusing to assist in the 'show' of London, has done not only a good thing for the Dutch name in history, but also for the conquering powers. The newspaper adds its opinion that the Dutch decision will relieve the powers of a very annoying case, and it thinks that while the refusal may be accepted externally with indifference it will be received inwardly with gratitude."

Press Views Kaiser as Not Worth Bothering Over

Holland's Refusal to Give Up Former Ruler May Be Best, Is Trend of Comment Abroad

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Although already discounted, the refusal of Holland to surrender former Emperor William of Germany to the Allies has received a mixed reception from the newspapers here. Writing in the "Echo de Paris," "Pertinax" says he regards the punishment of Count Hohenzollern as a question of sentiment.

"All things considered," he continues, "the only thing remaining for us to do is to come to an understanding with Holland on the conditions surrounding the internment of the former Emperor, in which some provision for Allied surveillance might be made."

Gustave Hervé, editor of "La Victoire," thinks, on the whole, it would be better "for the Kaiser to stop where he is."

"If Napoleon had been allowed to die of cancer in America, the Napoleonic

legend, perhaps would have feebleness," he declares.

The "Petit Parisien" goes to the other extreme, saying: "The right of asylum is entitled to respect only, if the person sheltered is himself worthy of respect, and such is not the case here. Honor cannot be involved in it favors one who has forfeited honor. Holland, sheltering behind legal technicalities, avoids the question of guilt, which is longer in doubt throughout the world."

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Manchester Guardian, commenting on Holland's reply to the Allied demand for surrender of the former German Emperor, says:

"The reply marks a new turn in a delicate piece of diplomatic fencing. It is particularly delicate, because none of the spectators know exactly which thrusts are merely feints and which parries are not meant really to parry thrusts."

"The Allies feel, on second thoughts, that to be prosecutor, judge, jury and hangman all at once in one's own quarrel is not a moral advantage. . . . 'When he has fled from the stern front in 1918 the Kaiser threw away his last big chance in life. Every distinguished exit is now closed unless we should be so unlucky as to patch him up again as a sort of hero for the German monarchists by giving him the dignities of a historic court scene and death, with all the world looking on.'"

"The Evening Standard" says: "The reply of Holland is not very convincing, although its general purport is in accordance with expectations and meets with some measure of sympathy in this country. The Allies cannot consent to abandon the trial merely because Holland makes the objection that hitherto no written international code actually has denounced the acts of the Kaiser committed."

"The Westminster Gazette" says: "Sober-minded Englishmen must admit that this is precisely the attitude that the Allies would take if it were asked to surrender a fugitive under similar circumstances, for nowhere has the right of asylum been more rigorously upheld than in Great Britain."

"The Evening Globe" thinks it quite possible that the Allies are not altogether displeased at Holland's refusal, which is equally probable," continues "The Globe," "that the Dutch themselves rather regret it than otherwise. The ex-Kaiser is not much to be envied. His own people cast him off, and he is the unwelcome guest of a small nation which has once affected to despise him. His place in history will be with those other tyrants whose mad ambition led them to ruin and the execution of mankind."

"The cleansing of the world's politics demands the clearing up of the conspiracy which brought calamity to Europe and a demonstration that crimes are not palliated by the offender's station or murder excused by its magnitude. By obstructing these ends Holland places herself in the position of an ally of criminals, and confirms the widespread impression that she is merely the glove covering the German hand."

The action of Holland in denying to surrender former Emperor William saves the Allies "from appearing ridiculous in the eyes of the world," says "The Liverpool Post" in its editorial comment. They certainly would have been humiliated them and the trial had been proceeded with, the newspaper says.

This country in particular, which was promised the very doubtful honor of being the scene of the trial, may well be grateful to Holland for insinuating upon her indubitable rights." "The Post" writes, "The trial would have been little better than a travesty, and we may be thankful at being saved from it."

Swiss, Also Sheltering Germans. Upheld Holland

GENEVA, Jan. 24.—The decision of Holland not to deliver the former German Emperor over to the Allies has created great interest among govern-

ment officials and in political circles generally, as Switzerland is in a similar position with respect to a dozen or more high personages now residing in that country who may be asked for by the Allied powers.

The Dutch point of view is approved here mainly on the ground of hospitality. Count Hohenzollern's attitude, however, is much criticized. One paper says: "The grand royal European poseur, who attempted to dominate the world, now becomes a simple military deserter. Let him alone with his ignominy."

Tiny Nation Is Near Ruin

No Business, Shops Closed and People Emigrate

GENEVA, Jan. 24.—Reports received here from Buchs say the principality of Lichtenstein is dying economically, as there is no business. Hotels and the principal shops are closed. Nobody accepts Austrian money, Swiss currency only being recognized. Emigration is said to be increasing at an alarming rate.

Lichtenstein, the smallest independent state in Europe, save San Marino and Monaco, lies some distance south of the Lake of Constance and extends along the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Swiss territory between Sargans and Sennwald. Its population in 1901 was 9,477. The capital is Vaduz, four miles north of Buchs.

Allies Confer With Rumania To Rescue 40,000 Refugees

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Word has been received by the Rumanian Press Bureau here that the authorities at Bucharest recently discussed with representatives of the Allies the fate of 40,000 refugees on the frontier of Rumania.

These refugees, many of whom are suffering from contagious diseases, are said to include a portion of General Denikin's army. One contingent of 2,000 has been permitted to enter, being sent to a camp at Tulcea, about 150 miles northeast of Bucharest.

Landry Names Daughter as Aid

PARIS, Jan. 24.—M. Landry, the new Minister of Marine, has appointed his eldest daughter, Helene Landry, as secretary to his office. She is a graduate of the University in philosophy and law.

Typhoid Kills 6,000 Russians

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 24.—Six thousand Russian troops are dead in the typhoid epidemic, according to a special dispatch from Revel. The situation in that territory is grave owing to the lack of medical supplies.

Bolshevik Forces Defeated on Don; 1,000 Are Captured

Twenty Squadrons of Cavalry Thrown Back by South Russia Defenders; Moscow Claims Gains

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Advices to the War Office from south Russia dated January 22 report that twenty squadrons of Bolshevik cavalry, supported by a strong mixed force of all arms, crossed the Don at Makhichev on January 21, but were thrown back, leaving a thousand prisoners. An attempt by the "Reds" to cross at Rostov also was repulsed.

The capture of Perekop, sixty miles southwest of Kherson in southern Russia, is reported in a wireless message sent out by the Soviet authorities at Moscow.

A British War Office announcement of Thursday stated that on the Crimean front the Bolsheviks were approaching Perekop, Esthumes and Chongar. Perekop is situated on an isthmus at the head of the gulf of Perekop.

Heavy fighting at Krivoi Rog, eighty miles northeast of Kherson, is reported in a Bolshevik communication received here today, while further to the east the "Reds" claim to have occupied the left bank of the Sal river in the Konstantinovskia region.

Bolshevik cavalry is reported to have made a dash for Kherson, which resulted in the capture of Alexandrovsky, Nikolaevsky and Orlovka with many prisoners and much booty.

Rostov-on-Don, Friday, Jan. 2 (Delayed).—To push their offensive in south Russia the Bolsheviks sent to the Southern front thirty-one divisions of infantry, seven of cavalry and twenty different brigades, taken from the Siberian, Northern and Pskov fronts. This massing of troops is believed to have been largely responsible for the defeats suffered by General Denikin.

Since the foregoing dispatch was filed Rostov-on-Don, a former Denikin stronghold, has been taken by the Bolsheviks in the further extension of their offensive.

Cabinet Crisis in Spain King Cancels Trip and Cortez Opposition Grows

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The possibility of a Cabinet crisis gained currency today, when the King canceled his proposed visit to Seville. It has been known for some time that a few of the

members of the Cabinet are dissatisfied with the support they are receiving from their respective groups and are even threatening to resign. The Reformist group, under Alvarez, is opposing the government's social policy, to be discussed in the Cortes Monday, while the Alba group, which is represented in the Cabinet, is against the government's financial policy, to be discussed Tuesday.



STYLE-COMFORT-QUALITY SINCE 1853

KAHLER

SHOES FOR MEN and WOMEN

"When Grandmothers Coiffure Was a 'Chignon'"

Her smartness—from top to toe—was carried out by her Kähler Shoes. The well-groomed woman of today is coiffed in a number of modes, as varied and as smart as are Kähler styles today.

Shoes made of the finest grade of leather, on lines that are comfortable as well as good-looking, maintaining the same high standard of workmanship established three generations ago. Kähler's were "quality shoes" then—they are "quality shoes" now.

DR. P. KAHLER & SONS,
15-17 WEST 44TH ST.
NEAR 5TH AVE., NEW YORK

A sport boot in tan or black calf. \$20.50

A stunning boot of fine black kid priced at \$20.50

Women's quality silk hose in black, white and cordovan, \$4.25 up.

Decided Reductions

Lend Added Interest to the

January Clearance of I. MILLER SHOES

A Record-Breaking Offering of

4600 Pairs of Women's Shoes

32 Styles—High and Low

\$8.95

Formerly Priced up to \$16.50

ALL that the name I. Miller stands for in the way of superiority of style and workmanship is to be found in these shoes, some of which have been in our shop only a few days. "All that I. Miller stands for in shoes at \$8.95" means values so extraordinary that most of the shoes will undoubtedly be sold quickly. All sizes and widths, but not in all styles. We cannot fill mail or telephone orders, or send these shoes C. O. D. or on approval.

I-MILLER & SONS INC.

1554 Broadway Near 46th St. Open till 9 P. M.

15 West 42d Street Near Fifth Avenue

50 Church Street Near Fulton. Hudson Term. Bldg.

THE AVEDON PANTALON FROCK

THE SKIRT OF A SUCCESSFULLY STYLED FROCK OF PUPPIES EAR CREPE HAS TWO WELL CUT PANELS WHICH EXTEND DOWN EACH SIDE OF THE FRONT. ANOTHER PANEL, LONG AND GRACEFUL, EXTENDS DOWN THE BACK FROM THE NECK TO THE HEM. THE THREE PANELS MEET AT THE EXTREME BOTTOM OF THE SKIRT, AND ARE GRACEFULLY JOINED TOGETHER, THEREBY SECURING A PANTALON EFFECT OF CURRENT STYLE INTEREST. A WAISTLINE SASH WHICH CAN BE TIED EITHER UNDER OR OVER THE PANEL IN THE BACK ADDS A MEASURE OF TONE. THE BODICE HAS SHORT SLEEVES OF THE KIMONA TYPE.

\$59.50

AVEDON

448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

A Pleasant Place to Know About.